

LOCAL NEWS

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The Sensational Affair at the Waverly.

The Fact That the Lady Was Chloroformed, Undisputed.

Mrs. Francis Recovers and Tells What She Knows About the Robbery.

She is a Little Angry Because "The Times" Did Not Say She Had a Silk Handkerchief in Her Mouth—No Clue to the Robbers.

The sensational robbery at the Waverly House, at 436 South Spring street, Friday night, when the proprietress, Mrs. Maggie Francis, was chloroformed and robbed of \$300, the account of which was published exclusively in *Tux Times* yesterday morning, created much talk on the streets, and

many friends of the lady called at the house yesterday to make inquiries concerning her. A TIMES reporter visited the place last evening to learn what new developments there were in the case. Mrs. A. Ring's bell brought the maid from her experience of the previous night. The reporter made known his mission and she told him that Mrs. A. Ring and the TIMES had done her a great injustice, and that she did not want to say anything further about the matter. She said that she would, however, and on the reporter assuring her that no injustice would be righted, he was referred to Mrs. A. M. Ellerbe, the housekeeper, who said that she would probably be able to give all the desired information. Mrs. Ellerbe was then seen. That lady said that she had no further to say about the Francis by THE TIMES. When the reporter asked: "Was there a robbery, as published?" she said: "Yes."

"Was the lady's reply 'Yes'?"

"Was the amount stolen \$6000?"

"About that, may-be a little more."

"Where, then, is the injustice?" asked the reporter, allowing up his advantage.

"Well, you stated that Mrs. Francis bruised up, and that she was in a dying condition. She has not bruise on her face, and you can see for yourself that she is not dying."

The reporter then asked Mrs. Ellsledge to tell him what she would be printed, just as she wanted it, and thus any injustice would be righted. Mrs. Ellsledge thereupon made the following statement:

"I have been up about 10 o'clock, and Mrs. Francis opens her door, so that I can hear the bells, as the annunciator is in the hall, and she says, 'Come in.' I go in, but the door was not opened, as is customary. I thought perhaps Mrs. Francis was feeling badly, as she did not answer, so I went in, and she said, 'I am not feeling any thing. They could come down and let me know. About 10 o'clock, a. m., as I was sitting in bed, I heard the door bell. I opened her door and called me to her, saying, 'come here.' I went to her, when she

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papers. The loss is a very severe one Mrs. Francis, who was quite sick during the day from the effects of the drug, which caused vomiting and inflamed her throat. This is the whole story, and all there is to be said. Francis has been very ill, and has been under the nurse all day. After again assuming Mrs. Ellice that story would be published as nearly as possible, she showed the following to be seen by the above, THE TIMES is as indulged, as barring a few unimportant tails—for instance, a silk handkerchief and a silk handkerchief. The whole of the lady's injuries, which always occurs under such circumstances. The principal bicycle was a very particular by the interested parties.

Preparing for the Test.

The principal bicycle was a very particular by the interested parties.

best time the boys have made, still a Tri reporter who has some knowledge of the boys' records, says that the figures, and gives them to the public, the boys may be stimulated to still greater efforts in order to win the race. The practice race on Saturday afternoon, best time made by Robert Wood, who covered a mile in the remarkable 3:20. The boys' record for a mile is 3:32, and W. Wing is 3:37. There were others who made good time in such distances, but the above were for full mile without stops.

Frank Burke.

Frank Burke, who lives on Washington street, was taken sick yesterday on Washington street, just beyond Fourth, and was taken to the hospital. He is recovering from the illness, and was to go back to work today. The police station was telephoned, Officer Bittel was sent out to investigate. He returned and reported the facts. The man was taken to the hospital half an hour after the man was still on the street.

He was probably sent home later.

TERMS OF THE TIMES.

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POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Terrible loss of life caused by the sinking of a steamer of Dover, England. Discovery that "Little Pete" spent \$75,000 in corrupting judges or juries in San Francisco. Clara Belle McDonald released from jail. A Missouri town almost entirely destroyed by fire. Great storm on Lake Michigan. A train wrecked on the Mexican Central. London police prevent a meeting in Trafalgar Square. The French cabinet troubles. Church dedicated at Los Alamos. Fire near Chico. Judge Maguire returns to San Francisco. Baseball games. A compulsory education bill before the Mexican Congress. Programme of the commission which will select a site for the Soldiers' Home. New rules adopted by the Civil Service Commission. Clearing-house returns. Forest fires raging in Kentucky. A six days' go-as-you-please started at Philadelphia. Death of a San Jose journalist. Many Nihilists arrested in Russia. Cardinal Gibbons still supporting the Knights of Labor. Russia massing troops on the German and Austrian frontiers. Tragic affair at Paris fencing school. Strike of Switchmen at Houston, Tex. A Chicago man murders his wife.

Democratic Duplicity.

In dealing with labor, and the labor element, the duplicity of those who mold and manage the policy of the Democratic party has become proverbial among the thinkers and leaders of labor reform.

Democratic demagogues are forever holding out promises of reformatory labor legislation, but the Democratic party never entrusts with power the men who are in sympathy with labor, and who would be likely to materialize, in some measure at least, the painted bubbles blown by the windy demagogues of the grand old party.

In New York prior to and pending the election of Cleveland to the Governorship, all manner of things, by direction and indirection, were promised the labor people of the Empire State. But when the election was over the labor folk found that they had again been made the victim of Democratic duplicity.

As Governor, Cleveland vetoed every labor measure passed by the Legislature, and passed in accordance with the boundless promises made to the workers of the city of New York.

That, in this instance, the workers of New York resented the traditional duplicity of the grand old party, was clearly demonstrated by the difference in the vote that made Cleveland Governor and that whereby he became President. Dropping from 195,000 majority to 1200 plurality is one of the most drastic doses of cold-shake known to the political annals of this country.

Cleveland is no friend of labor; no friend of intelligent labor legislation. Why should he be? How can he be? The man who became Governor and President by leave of mungwump millionaires and shoddies, the New York Elevated Railroad ring, bank, steamship, railway and telegraphic monopolies cannot be expected to favor even intelligent labor legislation.

And now, through Daniel N. Lockwood, United States District Attorney for New York, the President's special pet and confidante, the Democratic administration is endeavoring to destroy the validity of the Contract Labor Law, a law sought and obtained by the labor organizations of the country for the purpose of preventing the degradation of American labor by the importation of Chinese coolies and hordes of the lower order of Bohemians, Italians, Poles and Hungarians, brought here bound under contract to the service of capitalist combinations.

Of course, the Contract Labor Law interferes with the working of monopolistic schemes. Giant corporations, intent upon crushing smaller ones, by doing work at a minimum of expense, found the slavesystem very convenient, and they find the law against it decidedly the reverse. The law provides that a fine of \$1000 shall be imposed for each laborer imported under contract, and that the laborers so imported shall be sent back to the land whence they came.

The effect is to compel the payment of freemen's wages to free workmen. For some time a strained effort has been made to defeat the law, and evade its operations, but it has stood the test. Now the effort is directed toward making it ridiculous in the minds of the people, and to this effort Mr. Lockwood, the bosom friend of the President, is lending himself and his office.

Plymouth Church having entered into contract with the Rev. Dr. Berry of England to assume the pastorate of Henry Ward Beecher's old congregation, Lockwood is about to bring suit against the Plymouth Church authorities for violation of the Contract Labor Law in contracting for the importation of Dr. Berry. The use of \$1000 can not only be imposed upon the Church Advisory Board, but Dr. Berry can be sent back to England.

Now, there is not a boy or man in all the land who does not know that the law against contract labor has no such meaning or intent as will cover the case of Dr. Berry.

Daniel N. Lockwood, United States District Attorney, and familiar of the President, is merely aiding the rich to crush the poor. He is endeavoring to make a good law a butt of ridicule, and thus assist the monopolies in laughing it away. This is one of the things which the free, young American laborer will lay up against the Democratic administration on the day the ballots are dropped into the boxes throughout the land.

What a Change of Three Votes May Do.

With the chaotic state of parties, and the probable number of Presidential contestants, it is just possible to have the popular vote so segregated and balanced next year that the election of President may devolve upon the House of Representatives.

In view of this very pertinent possibility, the partisan formation of the House is just now attracting considerable attention.

When the popular Presidential vote falls to elect, the election goes to the House, and from the three candi-

dates having the greatest number of electoral votes that body selects the President.

On the Presidential question the House votes by States; therefore, a majority of the Congressional State delegations, and not a majority of members, determines who shall be President.

It sometimes happens that the minority party controls the majority of State delegations. Such is the case at present, and such will be the case on the assembling of the Congress of 1888.

On a call of the roll, the Republicans are in the minority, but on a call of States they have a majority of three—with New Hampshire a tie. Thus it may be seen that, though the Democrats have a majority of the House membership, the Republicans would elect the President.

The Republicans control the delegations of twenty States. The Democrats control seventeen. It now happens that a change of three votes—the unseating of three Republicans—would reverse the partisan order of things on a call of States; and there are three contests now pending, which could be made to accomplish that very thing.

There is one contest from Indiana, and two from California, two Commonwealths which, as the case now stands, would be Republican on a call of States.

In the Fifth California District Sullivan (Dem.) contests the seat of Felton (Rep.), and in the Sixth District Lynch (Dem.) contests the seat of Vandever (Rep.), while Lowery (Dem.) of Indiana contests the seat of White (Rep.). Should the Democratic House majority conclude to play the moss-cooper and rough-ride trick contests through, of course they could balk the provisions of the Constitution and by a revolutionary act rob the Republicans of the country of their constitutional rights.

With White of Indiana unseated the delegation of California becomes Democratic. Two States taken from the Republican column (twenty) reduces it to eighteen, and two States added to the Democratic column (seventeen) increases it to nineteen. Thus the Democratic party may be enabled to elect a President by a majority of one State. And that's just what a change of three votes may, might or could do.

Gen. Miles on Internal Improvements.

In the able address delivered by Gen. Nelson A. Miles before the Society of Arizona Pioneers, at Tucson, Ariz., November 9th, the General referred, wisely and well, to the subject of international improvements in its larger or national sense.

As this is a subject that reaches down into the vitals of the Nation's future life, it is worthy of the most serious consideration, and since the General's own language expresses his views as he intends them to be understood, we subjoin the following from his Tucson speech:

We have only six millions of people, and yet if we should read the statistics of our country we would find that our country is over-crowded, and it is true that thousands of our people are now unfortunately living in a condition of alarm while contemplating the result of some strike or the effects of a corner in the principal staples of our country. But our greatest danger does not lie in the multiplicity of inhabitants. Our own country, without including Alaska, is nearly the size of Europe, with its three hundred millions of population; has twice the area of China, which supports upward of three hundred millions of people, and by her judicious husbandry, retained the fertility of the soil for many centuries. Again, if we look at the area of the country in Missouri, which is about the size of the State of California, and the Pacific—both that great region opened and developed by the pioneers—we find that it is larger than all the other States put together, and yet it is not so densely populated as the State of New York, which is only one-fifth the size of Missouri.

Our Government has, by wise legislation during the past 100 years, to some extent divided up the public lands, and has endeavored to aid the home builders, the encouragement of whom is the secret of our great prosperity and national greatness. It is not by the best management, has contributed largely toward the construction of the great transcontinental railway, a wise and economic policy when we consider the incalculable benefit there has been to us as a nation and people, and by dividing said lands into small tracts, and by the best management, has contributed largely toward the construction of the great transcontinental railway, a wise and economic policy when we consider the incalculable benefit there has been to us as a nation and people, and by dividing said lands into small tracts, and by the best management, has contributed largely toward the construction of the great transcontinental railway, a wise and economic policy when we consider the incalculable benefit there has been to us as a nation and people, and by dividing said lands into small tracts, and by the best management, has contributed largely toward the construction of the great transcontinental railway, a wise and economic policy when we consider the 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DIRE DISASTER.

A Crowded Steamer Sunk Off Dover, England.

One Hundred and Forty of the Passengers and Crew Drowned.

The Disaster Caused by a Collision in a Dense Fog.

The vessel sank almost immediately—harrowing scenes among the passengers—Captain Scholten's last words—Boats with the ship.

By Telegram to The Times.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Dutch steamer W. A. Scholten, Capt. Taat, which left Rotterdam yesterday for New York, was sunk by collision with the steamer Rosa Mary of Harlepool at 11 o'clock last night, ten miles off Dover. The Scholten carried a complement of 300 passengers and crew. The steamer Ebro of Sunderland rescued ninety of the crew and passengers and landed them at the Sallors' Home at Dover. One hundred and forty of the passengers are missing. Five passengers and a child of the party brought to Dover were found dead from exposure. It is hoped that passing vessels have rescued the missing ones. The W. A. Scholten's masts are visible from the Dover pier. Boats have left Dover bound in all directions, for the purpose of saving life and property if possible. The Rosa Mary is anchored off Ramsgate with her bows stove in.

RECOVERING THE BODIES. Up to this hour twenty bodies from the Scholten have been landed at Dover. The Scholten left Rotterdam on Saturday morning. At the time of the accident a dense fog prevailed. The Scholten was struck on the port bow by the Rosa Mary. Immediately after the shock was felt the Scholten's passengers, all of whom had retired for the night, rushed on deck in their nightgowns. Boats were promptly ordered lowered, but it was found that only two were available; three others were useless, and were not lowered. The water rushed swiftly through the hole in the bow, and

A TERRIBLE SCENE ensued. The panic-stricken passengers uttered piercing shrieks, and many fell upon their knees and prayed aloud. Little children clung to their mothers, who themselves were shrieking with terror. The officers were cool and self-possessed, and remained on the bridges to the last. Several persons propped up life-belts and leaped into the sea. Within twenty minutes of the shock the Scholten was engulfed. All those who put on life-belts floated, and were rescued by boats from the steamer Ebro, which cruised around until 4 o'clock in the morning. Many of the rescued lost wives, husbands, and children. The survivors were supplied with clothes, and everything possible was done to insure their comfort.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS. Passengers' accounts differ regarding the circumstances of the collision, and the reports of officers of the Scholten clash with those of the officers of the Rosa Mary. Some of the passengers state that most of the passengers had retired to their bunk beds, and a few remained in the saloon, when a tremendous crash was heard on the port bow. They say it is impossible that the collision could have occurred by the Scholten striking an anchored vessel. The second mate of the Scholten reports that he was on deck, when he saw an unknown steamer.

COMING THROUGH THE FOG. Before anything could be done the Scholten was struck in the fore rigging and port bow. The other vessel, which he now presumes was the Rosa Mary, backed off and disappeared. Within twenty minutes the Scholten sank. The captain of the Rosa Mary states that his vessel was run into, while anchored southeast of Sallors' Head, by an unknown steamer. Finding that the Rosa Mary was damaged, he proceeded to Dover Docks, where the vessel is now docked. The Rosa Mary was laden with coal for St. Nazaire.

DROWNED AND MISSING. According to the latest statements, there were 210 persons on board the Scholten, leaving 132 drowned and missing. The first mate and fourth engineer have been recognized among the dead. Many of the bodies identified are distorted, showing that death was caused by violence, and not by drowning. One of the bodies was found by the Tyrol. He states that the scenes on the sinking ship were terrible. The steerage passengers, stricken with terror, ran about the deck in wild confusion. The captain tried his utmost to restore order, without effect. The passengers

RUSHED FOR THE BOATS, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the officers could keep them from jumping into and sinking them. Coll was in the water two hours. After the vessel sank, the cries of persons in the water could be heard for a long time in all directions.

ANOTHER PASSENGER'S STORY. George Moore, a passenger, states that when the crash occurred, a general rush was made for the deck. "I was told that nothing serious had occurred," said he, "but I secured a life belt. There were six English passengers on board, and one of them, a girl, asked us to keep in a group; that the English might go down together. The captain of the Ebro, the rescuing vessel, behaved nobly. He had his deck load of timber thrown overboard, and this judicious act saved many lives. Only two of the Scholten's boats were lowered. The others could not be got afloat. The vessel listed over so much that all the boats could not be dropped into the water. The seas and disorder prevented many persons from being saved. The water was freezing cold. This hastened the death of many, rendering them powerless."

ALL MIXED TOGETHER. Charles Mills, of Red Hill, Surrey, says: "The lifeboats appeared as if they had not been used for a long time. They had to be chopped away with axes with the assistance of the passengers. I called out to those on the bridge to fire rockets. It was a long time before they did. All were mixed together, foreigners and English, clinging to one another in the water. I saw several drowned in this way."

"I gave a spar to a woman to hold on to. The Dutch sailors wanted to save themselves, and even thrust the woman aside. I can swim well, and I swam about until I got to where a rope was thrown to me. After the collision I went down into the cabin and woke two Dutch ladies, but they were paralyzed with terror and would not get up despite all my shouting. I made complaints about the conduct of the Dutch sailors. The confusion was extreme. Everybody seemed to be in a panic. I may account for the apparent want of discipline. The frantic passengers unnerfed some of the crew, preventing them from acting as bravely as they might have done. I believe a good lookout was kept. We had our lights up."

A THRILLING NARRATIVE. Mr. Appleby, one of the passengers saved, said: "I was in my berth, as were many others, when the crash came. I immediately rushed on deck, followed by a confused crowd. Upon first reaching the deck I did not think the danger much was the matter till I saw that the port bow was stove in close to the rigging and laid open for a great space. The passengers soon crowded the deck, and the captain and officers shouted that boats would be lowered. The vessel was then settling down by the head, and the excitement was at its height. I had hardly time to look around me before the vessel listed over on her port side, throwing the passengers and crew together on that side of the vessel. The boats on the port side were swung out and lowered, but the other six were use-

less. While the others were endeavoring to lower the boats the passengers hindered them by rushing frantically against them. The crew tried to keep the passengers back, thus losing valuable time. When the boats were finally lowered there was a rush to get into them. I tried, too, but did not get a chance. Then I decided to trust to a life belt. The scene on deck was appalling. Passengers and crew were crowded together, and the shrieks of women, cries of children and shouts of men were frightful. Some of the passengers were on their knees praying. When the Scholten sank beneath our feet there was a struggle in the water. Most of us had life belts. Sarah Gold, Stepaney Robson and I kept together. We clung to each other and drifted toward the Ebro, finally reaching that vessel."

A BRAVE CAPTAIN. The second officer declares that every precaution had been taken on board the Scholten. A good lookout was kept, and Capt. Taat not only had the ordinary watch on the bridge at the time of the disaster, but ordered all the officers to remain there until the vessel was fairly down the channel. The captain was last seen at his post, trying to quiet the passengers and get a boat off.

FROZEN TO DEATH. Many of those whose bodies were recovered look as if they had been frozen to death. An official of the Scholten states that the Rosa Mary was carrying no side lights, but was showing the usual masthead lights to indicate that she was lying at anchor. They steered straight down the channel, leaving her sufficient room to pass clear. When they drew near, the captain of the Rosa Mary saw the lights of the Scholten and made a mistake. He tried to signal her off, but it was too late. She struck the Scholten on the port bow, ripping the plates for some distance and exposing the interior. The hole thus made extended below the water line. Officers of the Rosa Mary avow that they were lying at anchor and were run into.

A CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT. It is reported that the captain of the Rosa Mary denied the statement that his vessel was in collision with the Scholten. He avows that the Rosa Mary was injured by collision with another vessel, while lying at anchor.

A NARROW ESCAPE. Capt. Taat of the Scholten had only recently been appointed to the command of that vessel, succeeding Capt. Bonjer.

Burning of the Steamer Telephone Near Astoria—The Vessel Beached in Season to Save the Passengers.

By Telegram to The Times. PORTLAND (Or.), Nov. 20.—[By the Associated Press.] A dispatch from Astoria, Or., this evening furnishes full particulars of the burning of the new and splendid stern-wheel steamer Telephone. The boat was on the way from Portland to Astoria and had almost reached the latter place when the discovery was made that the steamer was on fire. Fortunately for the passengers, of whom over sixty were on board, the steamer was near the upper end of the town when the fire broke out. The flames were first seen on the lower deck, near the oilroom. The fire spread with wonderful rapidity, owing to the fast movement of the boat. Capt. Scott, finding the flames falling very fast, suddenly turned the prow of the steamer toward the shore, and ran at full speed on the beach. The passengers, who were crowded into the lifeboats, were rescued by the steamer Ebro, which cruised around until 4 o'clock in the morning. Many of the rescued lost wives, husbands, and children. The survivors were supplied with clothes, and everything possible was done to insure their comfort.

BEER-CANS ON THE NILE. They Become Objects of Terror to the Hungry Hippopotamuses.

[New York Times.] There is nothing much more useless, to the eye of housekeepers, than a Chicago beer-tin, after it has been opened and a hole made in the other end of it in order that the mass of muscle and fat may slide out in such wise that it can be eaten more or less roughly into slices. The banks of old father Nile were for months in the winter of 1884-5 strewn with these tins, of capacities varying from two to six pounds.

As the river fell these even became a danger, for lying half or more than half hidden in the slime and ooze (on which, as Shakespeare has told us, the seedman scatters his grain) and which shortly comes to harvest, their jagged edges cut many a naked foot. Above Wady Halfa, however, "the careless Ethiopian," for so the prophet Ezekiel designates the people of the Nile, caring for only one thing, his crops, soon found a use for the beer tins. He would take one, and if there was not already a hole in the smaller end he would make it. Then he would take some palm leaves, and from the smaller end he would hang the Chicago tin, the weight whereof would bend the palm stem like a brass rod when a five-pounder is on the hook. The slightest breath of air would move the can to and fro; the tin would act as a clapper against the metal sides, and there was a complete scarecrow—a something the hideous noise and suspicious appearance of which no bird would face.

Now he would find a long pebble, and with a finer piece of palm fiber he would tie the pebble in the middle and fix it about half way up in the can. Then he would take a great palm leaf and strip it of its leaflets. The larger end he would fix firmly in the ground about the middle of his ridge of grain, and from the smaller end he would hang the Chicago tin, the weight whereof would bend the palm stem like a brass rod when a five-pounder is on the hook.

The slightest breath of air would move the can to and fro; the tin would act as a clapper against the metal sides, and there was a complete scarecrow—a something the hideous noise and suspicious appearance of which no bird would face. But the tin was not the only end or service of the device. Field mice and vermin generally would give it a wide berth, and it was also found that more damaging animals still were kept away from the cultivated lands by a great deal and destroys a hundred times as much as he eats. But no hippopotamus having any respect for himself was ever found to venture into a patch which was defended by a Chicago can, the monotonous clatter of which, as it swayed in the prevalent northerly breeze, might well have affrighted a crocodile himself.

How the Emir of Bokhara Lives. (Pail Mail Gazette.)

The correspondent of the St. Petersburg Vedomosti has published an account of his reception by the Emir of Bokhara. The interior of the palace is very simple, luxuriousness being only shown in costly carpets and the presence of a large staff of servants. The walls are not decorated. The audience hall there were two wardrobes with mirrors, and in one corner a marble statue of Psyche. A long table occupied the center of the dining-room, covered with a red silk tablecloth. Lackeys in turbans served the Bokharan visitors with green tea in China cups, and the Russian guests were treated to black tea in tumblers. After tea dinner was served, consisting of soup, meat and eggs. The Emir, on ascending the throne, disposed of all the valuables bequeathed him by his father, including presents from the Russian court.

THE BURRO.

An Arizona Historian on the Burro and Useful Animal. (Arizona Citizen.)

Burro is the Spanish name for the animal known in English as the burro. The term itself (burro) is a corruption from our word borrow. The people were exceedingly poor (although pious), and the only luxury they could indulge in to any extent was borrowing. But the people had in fact nothing but asses and rosaries, and as they must borrow, the former being constantly in demand because such common objects of borrowing but the latter being the name of the custom, and fell to its present perverted name of burro.

We could wish that a more expressive and correct term than either burro or ass had been applied to the animal. As they perambulate our streets daily and hourly, loaded to the muzzle with their burdens of wood or small boys, with their ears erect and their countenances suffused with a perfect glow of deep study and eager inquiry in the face of the wants of the poor. His original price is small, and he costs nothing to keep. Pasture which, from its barrenness, would give a sound horse the staggers and cure a mule of kicking, will produce contentment in the bosom of the burro, and he will grow fat on cold adobe walls made with straw.

But the most pleasing feature of this docile creature is his humility, his meekness and his submissiveness. Whether he gets these qualities from the ancestor who bore his godlike burden over the spread garments and old Jerusalem, we know not. It may be. And the glorious fact may have tinged with blissful contentment the blood of all his race, even unto this day. It is sometimes said he is stubborn, but if it were so, he would know, as the burro knows, the everlasting height and depth and length and breadth of the consummate meanness of the human race, they might also, after a few centuries of any race, exhibit something resembling stubbornness or slight uncertainty in their actions.

Besides his cheapness and small attendance expense, the burro more nearly meets the needs of the poor than any other animal. He bears his burden on his back. He needs no gaudy attachment of chariot, or harness or stable. He rarely strays. He supplies the poor man's fire. He furnishes his frugal living. After warming and feeding his task-master he completes his usefulness by singing that master and his household to sleep. How he will sing! Yet, he lifts up his voice and howls. On burro can rend the air and make the welkin ring. There is only one thing which the burro cannot do. He cannot stop braying after he has once commenced until he has finished the tune. He is at right angles as long as he totally abstains from braying, and has the most perfect control of all his faculties. But let him once cross the Rubicon of his bray, and nothing short of a miracle can bring him until he has finished. We have seen a burro with tears in his eyes, and his whole form convulsed with a futile endeavor to cut off his own tongue, or to stop short. It was useless. He can do no anything else. He can wag one ear at a time. He can wag both ears at once. He can wag his tail and both ears in unison. He can wag his tail and not wag either ear. But what satisfaction is there in all these graceful accomplishments when he can't manage his bray. He is so ashamed of this weakness that sometimes goes desperate, and so you will frequently see him braying and running at the same time. This is caused by a foolish idea on his part that he may possibly run in the end of his bray down.

But all in all, the gentle burro has not his equal among the beasts of the field. His lot is humble, and yet he has borne a God upon his back. His task is lowly and still so well performed that the people of the world, sun showing at the going down of our sun, it shall be well with us, notwithstanding what the priest or high altar, or misinterpreted Book.

"Faust" and "Marguerite." (Bob, in the New York Star.)

I think I never have told you, Dolly, that I regard amateur theatricals as the serpent in the paradise of home life today, but I am going to write you about something much pleasanter and much more interesting—Faust, is Ellen Terry and Henry Irving. They are here. They are more fascinating than ever, and I am sure that everybody is going to want to see Faust, and that everybody is going to feel as I do, for I will be willing to bet my head and my slippers but that I will get there. Its curious how that story of "Faust" keeps its hold on the world year in and year out. My dear, it is because it is the story of the tempter and the tempter of the sinner and the repentant. It is the story of love and suffering and of death; it is the story of life. And because Miss Terry is very human, because Miss Terry is very womanly, I am sure she is going to be the nearest to the real one, or the real one of anybody else who has ever written; I mean the real one who lived and died years ago, and who has lived and died every year since.

"Marguerite" is not of today, she is forever "Mephisto," the spirit of evil, has always been; today he takes one form, tomorrow another, but he is always the tempter of "Faust," that which seems the most desirable to him, to give to a woman that which to her is the dearest in all the world—the love of a man. This story acted by these two people—Faust and Marguerite—comprehend the meaning of the story, who are the best delineators of it, and who today know how to make an audience feel that which they are telling them—will, I am sure, go down upon the book of time, and be remembered by the story-writer is forgotten and the painter's colors have faded away. I always did take Faust very much to heart, Dolly. I think the humanity that is real does effect me that way, but I am sure that I will pay more attention to it now, and study it all out better than I have before, because it is to be portrayed by the master artists.

Frank Winke, a Texas negro of no education, is said to be a prodigy of mechanical genius. He exhibited at the Dallas Fair recently a steam engine of small size, but remarkable power, which, it is predicted, will work a revolution in mechanical ideas.

A postoffice employe says that the gummed surface of a postage stamp should never be placed on the tongue. Moistened the other side of the stamp and the corner of the envelope, or the latter only, and the stamp will stick for all it is worth.

Mrs. Garfield is receiving very distinguished attention in England. She ranks socially "with the wives of knights."

THE LATEST AND BEST

Gypsy Queen CIGARETTES

A Handsome Photograph in Every Package

THE ANIMALS LOOSE.

Fire in Barnum's Great Show Building.

Frantic Elephants Rush Through the Burning Walls to the Street.

Lions and Other Savage Beasts Escape to the Country.

The People of Bridgeport Barricaded in Their Homes—An African Lion Discovered in a Barn Devouring a Cow—The Fire Is Deadly.

By Telegram to The Times.

BRIDGEPORT (Ct.), Nov. 20.—[By the Associated Press.] The main building of Barnum & Bailey's "Greatest Show on Earth" was destroyed by fire this evening. The alarm was sounded, and in less than thirty minutes the building, which was 600 by 300 feet and two stories in height, was entirely consumed. The fire originated from the exploding of a lantern. No one dared approach it, being so fearful of the caged animals. Three elephants were burned up and thirty-six broke from their fastenings and dashed through the sides of the burning structure, roaring and trampling in a terrific manner. Six elephants and a large African hippopotamus

RUSHED ABOUT THE STREETS, presenting a sickening appearance. Their bodies were burned, and great piles of flesh a foot square fell off. Twenty elephants and a large lion have started across the country toward Fairfield and Easton. Great excitement has seized many residents, and they have barred the windows and doors of their houses. In the horse-room were all the ring animals, trained horses, ponies, etc.

ALL WERE BURNED. In another room were birds, monkeys, rhinoceros, hyenas, tigers, lions, all the menagerie, which also fell prey to the flames. A great many valuable tents and other property were also burned. The total loss is estimated at not less than \$700,000, with \$100,000 insurance.

AN INCREDIBLE ACT. LATER—It is now learned that a watchman discovered the fire while making his rounds and started to give an alarm, when an unknown person hit him on the head with a blunt instrument. One of the three elephants burned was the "sacred white elephant." A lion which escaped from the police at the time the fire broke out, is now being hunted by a man who has killed and is devouring a cow. He was shot.

THE WEATHER. LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, Nov. 20.—At 4:37 a.m. today the thermometer registered 50; at 12:07 p.m., 73; at 7:07 p.m., 58. Barometer for corresponding periods, 30.00, 29.94, 29.90. Maximum temperature, 74. Minimum temperature, 44. Weather clear.

New York city has about 3000 policemen.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN

CITY - CONVENTION.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, held November 19, 1957, it was ordered that the Republican City Convention be held on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1957,

at 8 o'clock p.m., in the City Justice's court room, City Hall, for the purpose of nominating three members of the City Board of Education, to be held on Monday, December 5, 1957. The following is the apportionment of delegates to the several wards:

First Ward, sixteen delegates.

Second Ward, twenty delegates.

Third Ward, seventeen delegates.

Fourth Ward, thirteen delegates.

Fifth Ward, fifteen delegates.

The Republican voters of the several wards will meet in caucus on Friday, November 22, 1957, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of selecting candidates for members of the City Council at the city convention, at the following named places:

First Ward, Southern Hotel.

Second Ward, Courthouse.

Third Ward, City Justice's courtroom, City Hall.

Fourth Ward, Two's engine house.

Fifth Ward, Morris' Vineyard house.

The test for voting in said caucus will be: "Do you pledge yourself to vote for the Republican city nominees?"

By order of the committee.

F. H. WATKINS, Chairman.

E. E. POWERS, Secretary.

Real Estate.

SEABRIGHT!

—BEING—

The Cerritos Addition to Long Beach.

The proprietors offer, for a short time only, lots in this most desirable townsite, in even blocks, at

\$50 FOR INSIDE LOTS,

\$75 FOR CORNERS,

\$300 FOR ONE-ACRE PLOTS,

\$250 PER ACRE FOR FIVE-ACRE PLOTS.

The climate of Seabright is unsurpassed, the soil being exceedingly fertile, and is in full view of the ocean, being a sterling investment for those desiring homes.

For further particulars apply to

F. CHESTER, Sec'y,

113 W. First St.

THE LATEST AND BEST

Gypsy Queen CIGARETTES

A Handsome Photograph in Every Package

ALBERT MATT & CO., Sole Agents,

441 North Main street, Los Angeles.

240

SAN DIEGO.

Soldiers' Home Tract!

OF GRANTVILLE.

Every loyal man and woman should have an interest in the first G. A. R. Soldiers' Home. One-third the proceeds of the sale to be devoted to the building of a VETERANS' HOME under the patronage of the National Encampment G. A. R.

LOTS \$100 EACH.

\$25 cash, \$25 in 4 months, \$25 in 8 months, \$25 in 12 months. No interest.

Agents wanted in every town in California. Grand Army men preferred.

W. H. HOLABIRD & CO., MANAGERS,

San Diego. California.

Real Estate.

HAYES.

15x150 to alley, corner Brooklyn avenue and Seymour, \$3000.
6x120, Seymour street, only \$1000.
Two lots in Harvey tract, only \$400.
\$2x155, Fort St., opposite new hotel, foot \$500.
\$2x155, corner Hill and Olive, with four houses, close in, \$20,000.
\$2x150, clean side Brooklyn avenue, \$1400.
Half acre, Los Angeles homestead, \$4000.
\$2x120, corner Sixth and Vernon ave., \$2000.
Lots in the Montague tract.
Lots in the Shaw tract.
\$2x100, Hope street, between Tenth and Eleventh, \$6000.
Lots in the Greenwell tract.
Lots in the Longstreet tract, each \$2000.
Lots in 13 and 14, Wells tract; cheap; \$2000.
\$2x120, corner Union ave. and Ventura, \$2000.
Lots in the Shaw tract, clean side of Fort.
\$2x150, clean side of Eighth, near Pearl.
\$2x200, west side Main, near new hotel, \$1000.
Lots in 13 and 14, Wells tract; cheap; \$2000.
Chicoleta lots in Park Vista tract.
Five lots in Bonnie Brae tract.
Several lots in Killea tract.
Ten acres, clean side Figueroa, near Park; fine for subdivision, \$14,000.
O. P. & J. E. HAYES,
12 West First Street.

THE RAMS

6000 Shade Trees!

NO SALOONS!

CURTIS & SWERTZER, 34 N. SPRING ST.

WILL ALFALFA RANCHES PAY?

A VERY LOW ESTIMATE:

Five cuttings a year, 1 1/2 tons to the acre each cutting, at 7 1/2 tons to the acre per year, \$6 per ton for exportation, 35 acres in alfalfa, first kind of fruit, good buildings, fences and two artesian wells, for \$15,000, on easy terms. This is one of the finest ranches in that section. We have also 114 acres near Downey, about 8000 in alfalfa, for \$15,000. A splendid buy. To those wanting a piece of ranch it will pay to investigate these.

Apply to A. CRIPPEN & SON,
No. 2 Market St., opposite Courthouse.

WE ADVERTISE

NOTHING BUT BARGAINS.

\$2000—10-room house, York street.

\$2000—10-room house, Hawkins street.

\$2000—10-room house and stable, York street.

\$2000—10-room house, Ocean street.

\$1000—Lot, Elendale Place, worth \$2000.

\$1000—Lot, Judson tract, worth \$2000.

\$1000—Lot, Sisters of Charity tract.

\$1000—Lot, Holmes street, worth \$2000.

\$1000—Lot, Eleventh street, worth \$1500.

\$1000—Dimmock tract, worth \$2000.

Apply to the above property we guarantee a good buy.

HYMER & WILSON,
No. 40 South Spring Street.

Medical.

CATARRH!

THROAT DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,

CONSUMPTION,

Together with diseases of the

EYE, EAR AND HEART,

Successfully treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D.,

M. C. P. S. O.,

No. 275 North Main Street.

A few doors south of the new postoffice, Los Angeles, Cal.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

This has been demonstrated in thousands of cases treated by

DR. WILLIAMS.

With his new system of Medicated Inhalations combined with proper constitutional remedies for the liver, stomach, blood, etc.

Probably no system of practice ever adopted has been so universally successful as that introduced by Dr. Williams for the cure of Catarrh, Throat, Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

These remedies are applicable in all diseases of the respiratory organs, but must be prepared for each individual case as they severally require.

I have seen so many of these cases cured that I do not consider any case hopeless unless both

Mirror Sewing-Machine came in good time, in excellent condition, without scratch or blemish, and at a very low price.

We believe the machine is all that you recommend it to be, and think it a rare opportunity for those who are in need of a machine to get a first-class one cheap.

Yours truly,
Mrs. J. W. STRINGFIELD.

"PERFECT IN EVERY RESPECT."
NORWALK, Cal., Oct. 29, 1888.

Times-Mirror Company: A new Arm Premium Machine arrived in prime condition, and is perfect in every respect. It weighs 25 lb., with a free motion, and is as good a machine as are usually sold through agents for \$75. Well pleased.

Yours respectfully,
E. K. C. CHANOTON.

"VERY MUCH PLEASED WITH IT."
DOWNEY, Cal., Oct. 28, 1888.

Times-Mirror Company: I am very much pleased to receive your letter, and to have my sewing machine running so well. I have not time to write you more than to say I have received your letter. Then I brought the machine to the office, and I have put it to those in need of a machine. I would have gained time to have used again, but I have not time to do so. I have given it to Mrs. Otis for the children's sewing, if it is not worthy of a place there, I will let it in the waste-basket place. An evening of my time is not worth anything.

Yours truly,
A. W. WOOD.

"EQUAL TO ANY \$65 MACHINE."
LOS ANGELES, OCT. 19.

Times-Mirror Company: For the use of those who stand in need of a good sewing machine, I have given you the Premium Machine for about a month. I find it equal to any \$65 machine.

Yours truly,
C. S. GOSSEL, Los Angeles.

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Yours respectfully,
J. E. K. CHANOTON.

"VERY MUCH PLEASED WITH IT."

DOWNNEY, CAL., Oct. 28, 1888.

Times-Mirror Company: I am very much pleased to receive your letter, and to have received your letter. Then I brought it and went to running it to test it. I have now satisfied myself, and given it to those in need of a machine. I would have gained time to have used again, and I am sure that it is a great help to Mrs. Otis for the children's summer if it is not worthy of a place there, I am sure it is the waste-basket piece. An ever yours,
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Yours faithfully,
C. B. WOOD.

CHAS. B. WOOD, 105 S. W. W.

BASE-BALL.

A CLOSE GAME AT THE SIXTH-STREET GROUNDS.

The Los Angeles Club Gives the New York Team a Close Run-Down at the End of the Ninth Inning—Won by the New Yorkers.

It took ten innings to win the game yesterday. The Giants were compelled to play ball for all that was in them. The Los Angeles nine was greatly strengthened by the addition of Duryea and Stockwell, the new battery from St. Paul, engaged by the directors of the Los Angeles club at a great expense. They are a great success, considering that neither one has played for the money. Stockwell, it is true, threw a little wild to second at critical points of the game, but his errors were high-thrown balls, which can easily be remedied by one day's practice. With the exception of Connor, Ewing and Richardson, the Giants did not pound the ball with any extraordinary severity. They played their usual good-natured, comical game, and Duryea was radiant with smiles from beginning to end. Stockwell and Duryea are both terrific batters, and the former's hit to left field just escaped being a home run by hitting the highest portion of the fence. The umpiring of Mr. Woodman yesterday was a dismal failure. He has not the backbone to stand the gyrating and torturing of the League nines. Mr. Ramsey appeared on the diamond in the position, but on objection from Keefe and Kelley, he was forced to retire in favor of Mr. Woodman. Mr. Ramsey will probably be reinstated to his old position in the future.

The poor arrangements for the comfort of visitors was illustrated yesterday. The eastern free station which has become notorious to the corp, caved in with a crash, with a result which was miraculous in not injuring many of the spectators. The ground in a way which looked like a selling pit in an exchange. The old, rickety stand should be rebuilt and enlarged.

The Los Angeles began run-getting in the first inning. Whitehead flew out to Kelley; Ewing gave Bright his base on balls; Dooley popped out to Tim Keefe, and Quest sent Bright to second by a base hit to right field, and Duryea brought him home by a long drive to left field. His partner, Stockwell, hit with the same result, and Joe Quest scored the second run. Bright finished the inning in a fly to Denny.

For the Giants, Denny retired to first base; Ewing knocked Quest over with a swift liner, but Joe recovered himself in time to throw back out to Tim Keefe, and reached third on Tiernan's two-base hit past third base. Connor scored the first run on a passed ball, and Duryea hit Stockwell; Denny tipped a foul, and the Giants took the diamond with the score NEW YORK, 1; LOS ANGELES, 2.

In the second inning both Graves and George retired, and Richardson to Connor, and Whitehead from Ewing to Connor. The Giants got no further in runs for their slice of the second. Richardson, Brown and Keefe retired at first by assists from Duryea, Bentie and Quest. The score still remained NEW YORK, 1; LOS ANGELES, 2.

In the third inning neither side scored. Bright struck out, Dooley's grounder was fielded to first by Denny, and Quest hit to pitcher and retired. The New York began hitting, but with no good results. Calhoun fanned out, Kelley hit safe to right field, but was caught out by Denny. Connor finished the inning by flying out to Bentie, after Ewing had batted the ball over the second base fence in right field.

NEW YORK, 1; LOS ANGELES, 2. Duryea died at first, Stockwell was allowed a life at the same bag, and advanced to second on Bentie's base on balls. Stockwell flew out to Tiernan, and was forced out at third by Graves, who got to first, but was caught out by Ewing's assist.

The New Yorks tied the score in this inning. Tiernan's fly was caught by Dooley, Denny hit safe for two bases, and came home on Richardson's grand slam. Bentie two-base fence. Brown retired at first, and Richardson was caught at home trying to score on the hit. Bentie hit to Bentie, and Stockwell with a brilliant double play.

NEW YORK, 2; LOS ANGELES, 2. The tied score increased the excitement. In this inning, the fifth, George fouled out to Brown, and Whitehead and Ewing were both put out by Ewing's assists. The Giants had both Keefe and Calhoun out when Kelley hit to Bentie, who threw low to George. Kelley stole second and Ewing chased Bentie. The score was now home run of the day. Connor hit safe to center and stole second. He got no further, as Tiernan flew out to George.

NEW YORK, 4; LOS ANGELES, 2. The sixth inning netted one run to the home team. Dooley struck out, Quest reached first, Duryea hit the highest home on center field fence, and Quest reached third. Quest came home on Stockwell's long hit to left field after the ball had been caught by Tiernan. Bentie was allowed first on balls, and Duryea was caught asleep on second.

The Giants hurried through their half of the inning. Denny flew out to Dooley. Richardson struck for two bases over the right field fence. Brown then flew out to Quest and Keefe on strikes.

NEW YORK, 4; LOS ANGELES, 3. In the seventh inning Graves hit safe to center field and was advanced to second by George going to first on balls. Ewing's attempt at double play and wild throw to Richardson sent Graves and George one bag further. Both reached home on a wild, bounding ball by Ewing. The score was now home nine in the lead, amid great excitement and applause. Richardson caught Dooley's ball in time, put out Bright in running to second, and Dooley at first.

The Giants tied the score in their half of the seventh. After Calhoun struck out for the third time, they scratched first and cleverly stole second. Ewing tipped out on a foul. Rig Roger Connor hit the ball over the roof of a house on First street field. Kelley logged over the home plate. Connor's fly was perhaps the longest ever seen on the grounds. Tiernan went over from Quest to George.

NEW YORK, 4; LOS ANGELES, 5. The score remained a tie to the end of the ninth inning and it took a tenth inning to finish the game. The home nine could do no good in their inning, and the New Yorks won on the third kind of a fly. Connor hit for two bases and was advanced to third. Stockwell in returning the ball to Duryea threw it low and Duryea allowed it to pass, and Connor stole home and matched the game from the home nine. Thus ended the most exciting and best contested game ever witnessed in Los Angeles. The score is as follows:

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Kelley, ss.	5	1	3	3	1	0
Spring, c.	5	1	1	3	1	1
Connor, lb.	4	2	4	18	1	0
Tiernan, p.	5	1	1	3	1	0
Denny, ss.	5	1	1	1	1	1
Richardson, 2d.	4	0	0	4	1	0
Brown, c.	5	0	0	4	1	0
Keefe, cf.	5	0	0	3	0	0
Calhoun, rf.	5	0	0	3	0	0
Total.	39	6	11	59	23	4

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Whitehead, 3b.	5	0	0	3	1	0
Bright, cf.	5	0	0	3	1	0
Dooley, cf.	5	0	1	2	0	0
Quest, 2b.	5	0	2	6	4	0
Duryea, p.	5	0	2	6	4	0
Stockwell, c.	5	0	3	7	3	1
Bentie, ss.	5	0	3	7	3	1
Graves, rf.	4	1	1	3	1	0
George, lb.	3	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	37	5	16	29	15	6

Batted runs—New York, 4; Los Angeles, 5. First base on called balls—New York, 2; Los Angeles, 4. Struck out—Bright, Dooley, Graves, George, Keefe, Calhoun, Denny, Quest, Ewing, Bentie, Duryea, Stockwell, 1; Tiernan, 2; Richardson, 2; Duryea, 1; Stockwell, 1. Home runs—Ewing 1. Double plays—Calhoun and Brown, Quest and Graves.

Passed balls—Stockwell 1, Brown 1. Umpire—W. O. Brady. Time of game—2 hours 30 minutes.

RAYMOND-WHITEOMB.

The Pious Coaches Ever On the Coast.

Fred W. Thompson, the local agent for the Raymond-Whiteomb excursions and traveling passenger agent for the great Rock Island route, yesterday called at the Times office, and taking one of the Times reporters with him to the Santa Fe depot, exhibited to the scribe the beauties of the new vestibule train in which the Raymond-Whiteomb excursionists arrived here on Saturday. The train was made up of the following Pullman coaches, and forms one of the finest and best appointed modes of travel by which passengers have ever crossed the continent: Servia, Cornelia, El Monte (dining-room car), Alameda, Pasadena, Raymond (dining-room car), Holden, Whiteomb and Harvard.

These seven beautiful traveling palaces are virtually one car as by the new arrangement of the vestibule the train can be traversed from one end to the other without having to get out into the open air. This is arranged by a contrivance at either end of each coach made of strong steel springs and about eighteen inches of vulcanized rubber. The springs bear against both the top and bottom of the steel frame, and project out a few inches beyond the vestibule platform so that when the cars are coupled and the frames bolted together, the vestibule is practically airtight. By these means a child can walk from one end of the train to the other in any weather and at any speed the train may be going, and there is no danger that it will get exposed to the weather or fall off the platform.

In addition to the extra safety from this arrangement and its convenience to ladies and children, the faces of the steel frames are made so broad that when the train is in motion they serve to cause a counter oscillation and so make the traveling much more comfortable as the speed of the train is increased. Being impervious to the weather also does away with the annoyance of dust, and in this crossing the alpine plains are made so broad that when the train is in motion they serve to cause a counter oscillation and so make the traveling much more comfortable as the speed of the train is increased.

The Los Angeles began run-getting in the first inning. Whitehead flew out to Kelley; Ewing gave Bright his base on balls; Dooley popped out to Tim Keefe, and Quest sent Bright to second by a base hit to right field, and Duryea brought him home by a long drive to left field. His partner, Stockwell, hit with the same result, and Joe Quest scored the second run. Bright finished the inning in a fly to Denny.

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For the Giants, Denny retired to first base; Ewing knocked Quest over with a swift liner, but Joe recovered himself in time to throw back out to Tim Keefe, and reached third on Tiernan's two-base hit past third base. Connor scored the first run on a passed ball, and Duryea hit Stockwell; Denny tipped a foul, and the Giants took the diamond with the score NEW YORK, 1; LOS ANGELES, 2.

In the second inning both Graves and George retired, and Richardson to Connor, and Whitehead from Ewing to Connor. The Giants got no further in runs for their slice of the second. Richardson, Brown and Keefe retired at first by assists from Duryea, Bentie and Quest. The score still remained NEW YORK, 1; LOS ANGELES, 2.

In the third inning neither side scored. Bright struck out, Dooley's grounder was fielded to first by Denny, and Quest hit to pitcher and retired. The New York began hitting, but with no good results. Calhoun fanned out, Kelley hit safe to right field, but was caught out by Denny. Connor finished the inning by flying out to Bentie, after Ewing had batted the ball over the second base fence in right field.

NEW YORK, 1; LOS ANGELES, 2. Duryea died at first, Stockwell was allowed a life at the same bag, and advanced to second on Bentie's base on balls. Stockwell flew out to Tiernan, and was forced out at third by Graves, who got to first, but was caught out by Ewing's assist.

The New Yorks tied the score in this inning. Tiernan's fly was caught by Dooley, Denny hit safe for two bases, and came home on Richardson's grand slam. Bentie two-base fence. Brown retired at first, and Richardson was caught at home trying to score on the hit. Bentie hit to Bentie, and Stockwell with a brilliant double play.

NEW YORK, 2; LOS ANGELES, 2. The tied score increased the excitement. In this inning, the fifth, George fouled out to Brown, and Whitehead and Ewing were both put out by Ewing's assists. The Giants had both Keefe and Calhoun out when Kelley hit to Bentie, who threw low to George. Kelley stole second and Ewing chased Bentie. The score was now home run of the day. Connor hit safe to center and stole second. He got no further, as Tiernan flew out to George.

NEW YORK, 4; LOS ANGELES, 2. The sixth inning netted one run to the home team. Dooley struck out, Quest reached first, Duryea hit the highest home on center field fence, and Quest reached third. Quest came home on Stockwell's long hit to left field after the ball had been caught by Tiernan. Bentie was allowed first on balls, and Duryea was caught asleep on second.

The Giants hurried through their half of the inning. Denny flew out to Dooley. Richardson struck for two bases over the right field fence. Brown then flew out to Quest and Keefe on strikes.

NEW YORK, 4; LOS ANGELES, 3. In the seventh inning Graves hit safe to center field and was advanced to second by George going to first on balls. Ewing's attempt at double play and wild throw to Richardson sent Graves and George one bag further. Both reached home on a wild, bounding ball by Ewing. The score was now home nine in the lead, amid great excitement and applause. Richardson caught Dooley's ball in time, put out Bright in running to second, and Dooley at first.

The Giants tied the score in their half of the seventh. After Calhoun struck out for the third time, they scratched first and cleverly stole second. Ewing tipped out on a foul. Rig Roger Connor hit the ball over the roof of a house on First street field. Kelley logged over the home plate. Connor's fly was perhaps the longest ever seen on the grounds. Tiernan went over from Quest to George.

NEW YORK, 4; LOS ANGELES, 5. The score remained a tie to the end of the ninth inning and it took a tenth inning to finish the game. The home nine could do no good in their inning, and the New Yorks won on the third kind of a fly. Connor hit for two bases and was advanced to third. Stockwell in returning the ball to Duryea threw it low and Duryea allowed it to pass, and Connor stole home and matched the game from the home nine. Thus ended the most exciting and best contested game ever witnessed in Los Angeles. The score is as follows:

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Kelley, ss.	5	1	3	3	1	0
Spring, c.	5	1	1	3	1	1
Connor, lb.	4	2	4	18	1	0
Tiernan, p.	5	1	1	3	1	0
Denny, ss.	5	1	1	1	1	1
Richardson, 2d.	4	0	0	4	1	0
Brown, c.	5	0	0	4	1	0
Keefe, cf.	5	0	0	3	0	0
Calhoun, rf.	5	0	0	3	0	0
Total.	39	6	11	59	23	4

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Whitehead, 3b.	5	0	0	3	1	0
Bright, cf.	5	0	0	3	1	0
Dooley, cf.	5	0	1	2	0	0
Quest, 2b.	5	0	2	6	4	0
Duryea, p.	5	0	2	6	4	0
Stockwell, c.	5	0	3	7	3	1
Bentie, ss.	5	0	3	7	3	1
Graves, rf.	4	1	1	3	1	0
George, lb.	3	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	37	5	16	29	15	6

Batted runs—New York, 4; Los Angeles, 5. First base on called balls—New York, 2; Los Angeles, 4. Struck out—Bright, Dooley, Graves, George, Keefe, Calhoun, Denny, Quest, Ewing, Bentie, Duryea, Stockwell, 1; Tiernan, 2; Richardson, 2; Duryea, 1; Stockwell, 1. Home runs—Ewing 1. Double plays—Calhoun and Brown, Quest and Graves.

Passed balls—Stockwell 1, Brown 1. Umpire—W. O. Brady. Time of game—2 hours 30 minutes.

RAYMOND-WHITEOMB.

The Pious Coaches Ever On the Coast.

Fred W. Thompson, the local agent for the Raymond-Whiteomb excursions and traveling passenger agent for the great Rock Island route, yesterday called at the Times office, and taking one of the Times reporters with him to the Santa Fe depot, exhibited to the scribe the beauties of the new vestibule train in which the Raymond-Whiteomb excursionists arrived here on Saturday. The train was made up of the following Pullman coaches, and forms one of the finest and best appointed modes of travel by which passengers have ever crossed the continent: Servia, Cornelia, El Monte (dining-room car), Alameda, Pasadena, Raymond (dining-room car), Holden, Whiteomb and Harvard.

These seven beautiful traveling palaces are virtually one car as by the new arrangement of the vestibule the train can be traversed from one end to the other without having to get out into the open air. This is arranged by a contrivance at either end of each coach made of strong steel springs and about eighteen inches of vulcanized rubber. The springs bear against both the top and bottom of the steel frame, and project out a few inches beyond the vestibule platform so that when the cars are coupled and the frames bolted together, the vestibule is practically airtight. By these means a child can walk from one end of the train to the other in any weather and at any speed the train may be going, and there is no danger that it will get exposed to the weather or fall off the platform.

In addition to the extra safety from this arrangement and its convenience to ladies and children, the faces of the steel frames are made so broad that when the train is in motion they serve to cause a counter oscillation and so make the traveling much more comfortable as the speed of the train is increased. Being impervious to the weather also does away with the annoyance of dust, and in this crossing the alpine plains are made so broad that when the train is in motion they serve to cause a counter oscillation and so make the traveling much more comfortable as the speed of the train is increased.

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care of child, good home and fair wages; 4 gentlemen housekeeper; 2 men, 1 woman, 1 child; 1 man, 1 woman, 1 child;